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POPULAR

GUIDE TO HOMŒOPATHY

FOR

FAMILIES & PRIVATE USE

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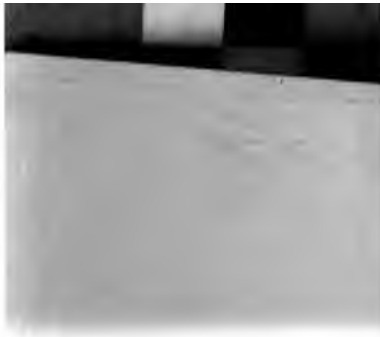

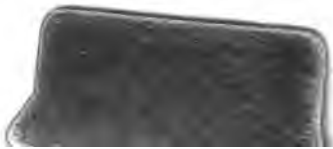

POPULAR

GUIDE TO HOMŒOPATHY,

FOR

FAMILIES AND PRIVATE USE.

BY

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

A SMALL, plainly written, and easily understood book upon the Homœopathic Treatment of the most frequent diseases occurring in a family, has been long required. The following pages are published as a guide to the selection of the best remedy for minor disorders, and also for those which happen in times of emergency, or during the absence of the regular medical attendant.

Cholera, apoplexy, and various other serious diseases, which may resist the remedies recommended, require the skilful treatment of a homœopathic practitioner.

92, GROSVENOR STREET,
ALL SAINTS, MANCHESTER,
December, 1857.

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Popular Guide to Homœopathy.

PART I.

1. Homœopathy—What it is.

The term Homœopathy is derived from two Greek words, which mean *similar* and *suffering*, and is used to express the doctrine that "like cures like." This great fact is of universal application to all medicines, and was discovered by experiments on healthy individuals. Every medicine taken in quantities more or less considerable, by a person in health, will produce a disease peculiar to itself, which will be manifested by certain symptoms. Symptoms of a similar kind may arise from a variety of *natural* causes, and for them no better remedy is required than the medicine which can produce corresponding sufferings. The *principle*, then, of this new system of treatment, is, that a *medicine*, given in large doses to a healthy *person*, produces symptoms similar to those *which it* is the best in curing.

giving two differe
at the same time; in disco
bleeding, blistering, setonin
and all other violent and pai
tions of the like nature; and
giving a small quantity of med
is exactly suited to the disease.

Its *advantages* are, that the
strength is not exhausted by vio
ment, but his constitution is abl
stand the destructive effects
and his recovery is rapid and
that he will never suffer from
effects of

2. Foods Allowed and Forbidden.

ALLOWED.	FORBIDDEN.
Soup or *Broth* made from the lean of mutton, veal, or beef; well-boiled sago, tapioca, rice, etc., being added.	*Soups.* — Turtle, mock-turtle, ox-tail, giblet, mulligatawny, in short, all seasoned, rich sauces.
Meats.—Mutton, lamb, beef, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, pheasants, plainly cooked, roasted, broiled, or stewed; not boiled.	*Meats.* — Ham, bacon, pork, duck, goose, venison, tripe, sausages, and fat and salted meats in general.
Fish. — All kinds of light food, such as soles, whitings, trout, flounder.	*Fish.* — Crab, lobster, oysters, and all shell-fish.
Vegetables. — Potatoes, green peas, turnips, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, artichokes, well cooked.	*Vegetables.*—Cucumber, onions, celery, parsley, radishes, leeks, thyme, garlic, pickles, salads, and all unripe vegetables.
Puddings.—Bread, semolina, tapioca, arrowroot, potato-flour, rice, etc.	*Pastry*—baked, boiled, or fried; pancakes, Yorkshire puddings, butter and cheese, mustard, vinegar, and all spices and aromatics.
Eggs.—Lightly dressed.	
Fruit.—Apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, baked, stewed, or preserved; also ripe and sweet fruits of almost any kind.	
Beverages.—Milk, cocoa, water, chocolate, gruel, *toast-water*, barley-water, *etc.*	*Beverages.*—Strong tea and coffee, wine, spirits, soda-water, etc.

Salt.—Used moderately.

[illegible], immediately or rei
rangements of one or other
functions. Cram the sto
eat at irregular intervals; (
of fluids; satisfy the art
of the palate; patronize th
of modern cookery; indulge
stimulating drinks;—do all
are laying the foundations
stomach, in which other part
will sooner or later participa

As a means of retainin
vigorous health, due attent

action upon the disease, without being affected by improper articles of diet, such as spices, pickles, etc. In many cases the patient has not to impose upon himself any very painful acts of self-denial in the way of food; for during sickness the desire to eat, and the selection of some kinds of aliment in preference to others, is generally in harmony with the condition and requirements of the body.

The foregoing list of articles of diet, which the homœopathic system of treatment allows and forbids, includes, as the reader will perceive, many substances which are known to possess medicinal properties. Their exclusion, therefore, from the "bill of fare" of a patient, is justified on the ground that the medicine administered to cure the disease being in small doses would have its restorative action either neutralized or considerably modified.

the Medicine.	Dilution or Strength.
itum napellus	3
·a montana	3
ıicum album	6
donna	3
nia alba	3
ıomilla	3
ı officinalis	3
	3
a cruda	3
·ynthis	3
ɜra rotundifolia	3
ımara	3
.r sulphuris	6
.ia amara	6
ıcuanha	3
urius	6
vomica	3

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Arnica.—Mix six drops of the *mother tincture* with half a tumblerful of water, to make a lotion.

Uses.—Bruises of all kinds.

Calendula officinalis.—The lotion may be made by mixing a teaspoonful of the mother tincture with half a tumblerful of water.

Uses.—Cuts or lacerated wounds.

Rhus toxicodendron.—Lotion made the same as with arnica.

Uses.—Strains and sprains of the flesh or joints.

TINCTURE.

Camphor (the homœopathic preparation of).

Uses.—This medicine is recommended to be given as soon as Influenza begins, and at the commencement of Cholera.

ine, which point it out as the b
ost appropriate remedy to adminis
se there is a more or less accur
ss between the symptoms of
e and those which the medicine
ce in health. That medicine, th
ays to be chosen which bears
t analogy in its action to
oms which the disease manifes
ach complaint two or more medici
nentioned, the indications of
being noted down to compare w
tient's sufferings

Should the symptoms of an existing disease change their character after a medicine has been given, that medicine must no longer be continued, but another substituted more suited to the new symptoms. In some cases the symptoms of a disease are either so numerous or so varied that one medicine is not sufficient to "cover," or complete the analogy of them all. In this case another may be chosen, which will include the more prominent symptoms. The two medicines are not to be mixed, for this would interfere with their respective properties and actions, but dissolved separately, and given alternately or in turns, that is, a dose of one medicine and then a dose of the other, and so on.

6. Mode of Mixing and Taking the Medicine.

The prescribed number of globules may be placed upon the tongue, left to dissolve, and then swallowed; but the

and keep it in a cool place. Us
spoon, which is not to be lef
medicine; those made of porcelai
best. A few drops of spirit of
keep the medicine fit for use fo
days. The medicine should not
sible, be taken during the hour
that after a meal.

PART II.

Medicines Prescribed in this Work;

a. WHAT THEY ARE;

b. WHAT DISEASES THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR; AND

c. WHAT SYMPTOMS REQUIRE THEM.

---

1. Aconitum napellus.

English Names. — Aconite; Monk's-hood; Large Blue Wolf's-bane.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in all the varieties of fever and inflammatory complaints, both at their commencement and during their course.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards fever*—Burning and dryness of the skin, preceded by chilliness and shivering fits, in consequence either of suppressed perspiration or exposure to currents of cold air; quick, frequent, hard and full pulse; great thirst and parched mouth; red, hot, and flushed face; pains

in the back and limbs; general weariness and depression of spirits, etc. 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Dry mouth; pricking and burning sensations in the tongue; throbbing pains in the teeth; pricking pain and redness of the throat, attended with difficulty of swallowing; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite, and loathing of food; bilious vomitings; sensation of weight at the pit of the stomach; excessive tenderness of the belly; bound bowels; scanty urine, etc. 3rd, *As regards the head, etc.*—Giddiness, particularly on rising; sensation of weight and fulness in the forehead and temples, attended with beating in the head, confusion of sight, and buzzing in the ears. 4th, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Tickling in the throat, and constant desire to cough, especially at night; painful, anxious, short-breathing, with oppression and pricking pains within the chest, *etc.*

2. Arnica montana.

English Names.—Mountain arnica; Leopard's-bane.

External Uses.—This medicine is of great service in all kinds of injuries, such as blows, bruises, dislocations, fractures, sprains, etc., arising from mechanical violence.

Its *internal use* is pointed out by the following conditions:—pains, stiffness, soreness, and weariness of the limbs, and of other parts of the body, as if arising from a bruise, and frequently following great bodily exertion; weakness in the joints of the legs; pains in the chest and loins; difficult, oppressed breathing, attended with shootings in the sides, which are aggravated by coughing and moving about; cough, with spitting of blood; discharge of blood with the water; hard, swelled belly, and bloody stools; bitter *risings,* attended with cramp in the stomach; sickness and retching, followed b

3. Arsenicum alb

English Names. — Arsei
White Oxide of Arsenic; Wh

General Uses.—It is of g
in some varieties of cold; in
kinds of skin disease, such
tetters, scald head, etc.; in de
of the stomach, and of the or
gestion generally, etc.

Symptoms which require i
regards the skin—Dry, harsh

cheeks, ears, and temples; dry mouth; cracked, dry, trembling tongue; dryness and burning in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing; excessive thirst; loss of appetite; dislike of food; sickness; risings; vomiting of yellowish or greenish matters, with pain and burning in the stomach, aggravated after a meal; swelling, burning, and cutting pains in the belly, with watery, frothy, greenish, or black motions; and followed by burning and soreness at the seat. 3rd, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Discharge of fluid from the nose; hoarseness; tough phlegm at the top of the windpipe; dry, frequent cough, chiefly in the evening; difficult, anxious, wheezing breathing, with oppression, shooting and burning in the chest, etc. 4th, Also for excessive and sudden loss of strength, great depression of spirits, and weak, quick, small failing pulse.

4. Belladonna.

English Name.—Deadly Nightshade

ysipelas, and in severe inflan
mplaints of the throat, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—
gards the skin—Swelling, heat, s
ss; scarlet eruptions; ulcers, a
ith much burning and pain; r
iffed face; pain and swelling
ands, etc. 2nd, *As regards fever*-
ss over the whole body; shi
llowed by heat, especially towards
ong, quick, full pulse, etc. 3
gards the head—Fulness and he
the forehead over the eyes: thr

nouth, throat, etc.—Red, hot, dry
e, which feels sore, heavy, trembling,
eak; sensation of contraction in the
, with shooting pains, especially
swallowing; swelling and redness
throat, etc. 6th, *As regards the*
ing, etc.—Difficult, short, anxious,
ssed breathing, with pressure on the
rattling sounds, and violent beatings
heart; weak, hoarse voice; sore-
of the windpipe; dry, short, hollow
, coming on in fits, chiefly at night,

5. BRYONIA ALBA.

glish Name.—White Bryony.
meral Uses.—This medicine is of
service in some kinds of rheu-
a, and in other complaints arising
chill; in disorders of the stomach
hest, whether of an inflammatory
ter or otherwise, and also in some
ons of the skin.
mptoms which require it.—1st, As

regards the chest, breathing, etc.—Tickling in the throat, followed by a dry cough, and spitting of yellow phlegm; short, difficult breathing, with shooting pains in the chest and sides, aggravated by coughing, moving about, and taking a full breath, etc. 2nd, *As regards the limbs*—Shooting pains in the loins and back, also in the joints of the shoulders and arms; stiffness in the neck; weariness and weakness of the legs; drawing, tearing, dragging pains in various parts of the body, aggravated by movements, etc. 3rd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Jerking pains in the teeth, and sensation as if they were too long; dry tongue and mouth; tongue coated yellow; clammy, bitter taste; loathing of food; pain at the stomach, followed by risings or vomitings either of food or of clear fluid, especially after meals; shooting pains and burning sensations at the pit of the stomach; also in the belly, and attended with gurgling, caused by wind;

confined bowels, or purgings attended with colicky pains; hot, brown water, etc.

6. CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS (MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA).

English Name.—Common Wild Chamomile.

General Uses.—This medicine is useful, especially in affections of children and pregnant women; also in various nervous diseases peculiar to children during teething; in various affections of the stomach and liver, whether inflammatory or otherwise.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Excessive pains in the teeth, aggravated by the warmth of the bed, or by drinking coffee, and attended with heat and redness of the cheek; dry tongue and mouth, with bitter taste; want of appetite, and loathing of food; sickness after eating, and in the morning; bitter vomitings; violent pain and pressure in the stomach; swelling

cutting pains in the belly; purging of whitish or yellowish matters, etc. 2nd, *As regards the chest and breathing*—Hoarseness; dry cough, chiefly at night, produced by tickling in the throat; difficulty of breathing, with anxiety and shootings in the chest, etc. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, ears, etc.*—Redness, heat, and burning of one cheek; cracked lips; drawing, shooting pains in the ears, attended with buzzing sounds; swelling of the glands behind the ears, attended with redness, heat, and pain; inflamed red eyes, which are also hot; sticking of the eyelids together, etc. 3rd, *As regards fever, sleep, etc.*—Great heat of the skin, especially in the evening, or at night in bed; anxiety, thirst, sleeplessness, etc.; starts, cries, and tossing about during sleep, ending sometimes in convulsions.

7. China officinalis.

English Name. — Yellow Peruvian *Bark.*

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service to persons prone to dropsical affections, or to colds, or to exhausting losses of blood, etc., all of which are followed by great general weakness; in agues and nervous diseases, which come on at certain fixed periods; in affections of the liver, and in old standing complaints generally, which are followed by great loss of strength and flesh.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Yellow or white coating of tongue; aching pains in rotten teeth; bitter taste in the mouth; excessive thirst; uneasy sensations, great fulness and pressure in the stomach; hardness, swelling, and pains in the liver; dropsical swelling in the belly; distension of the belly from wind, giving rise to severe colic; purging of yellow, slimy, watery matters, with or without indigested food. 2nd, *As regards fever, etc.*—Shiverings and trembling; cold body and rush of blood to the head; dryness and

burning of the mouth and lips; excessive thirst; profuse sweats during sleep; frightful dreams.

8. Cina.

English Name.—Worm-seed.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service in convulsions, and other affections of children depending on the existence of worms.

Symptoms which require it.—Spasms, and convulsions of limbs, or stiffness of the whole body; sleeplessness, with tossing about; confusion of sight; picking of the nose; pale face; a livid circle under the eyes; increased desire to eat and drink; vomiting of fluid and sometimes of worms; loose motions, with discharge of worms; wetting the bed; dry cough, with anxious oppression of the chest, etc.

9. Coffea cruda.

English Name.—Raw Arabian Coffee.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in the following cases:—Nervous affections, occurring in hysterical women or in excitable children; and in various painful complaints of a nervous character.

Symptoms which require it.—Convulsions with grinding of the teeth; severe pains at one side of the head; pulling pains in the teeth, with great restlessness and anxiety; sore throat, with severe pain and sensibility of the parts affected; cramps in the stomach; excessive and violent pains in the belly; purging during the course of teething, etc.

10. Colocynthis.

English Name.—Bitter Cucumber.

General Uses.—This medicine is used in various affections consequent upon great mental emotion; in flatulent colic; and for pains in various parts of the body, which take on the character of spasm.

Symptoms which require its use.—

of the sinews; intolerable itching, with restlessness of the body generally; sweating at night; depression of spirits; anxiety and restlessness; severe drawing pains, confined to one side of the head; burning and cutting pains in the eyes; severe pains in the belly, followed by violent purging, no matter how little food be eaten; swelling of the belly from wind, attended with violent pains in the bowels, and restlessness of the whole body; frothy, greenish, or yellow motions; painful piles; scanty urine; dry cough, excited by tickling in the throat; pains in loins, extending down the legs; inability to bend the knee from stiffness, etc.

11. Drosera rotundifolia.

English Name.—Sun-dew.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great value in affections of the stomach, and especially in common colds attended with great hoarseness, and when the chief seat of the disease is the throat and upper

part of the windpipe; in inflammatory affections of the windpipe; and in various kinds of coughs, especially hooping-cough in children.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the throat, chest, etc.*—Tingling at the top of the windpipe; dryness, roughness or scraping in the gullet; hoarseness, with or without cough; almost inaudible voice; severe cough at night, attended with retching or vomiting of food, either during the cough or afterwards; hooping-cough, accompanied by fits of suffocation, wheezing breathing, bluish face, great anxiety, bleeding from the nose and mouth, etc. It is also good for waterbrash and vomiting of bile; or for sickness and inclination to vomit, attended with fever.

12. Dulcamara.

English Names. — Woody Nightshade; Bitter Sweet.

General Uses.—In affections induced *by exposure* to cold or wet; in various

diseases of the eyes, bowels, chest, throat, and skin, which may be directly or remotely traceable to checked perspiration.

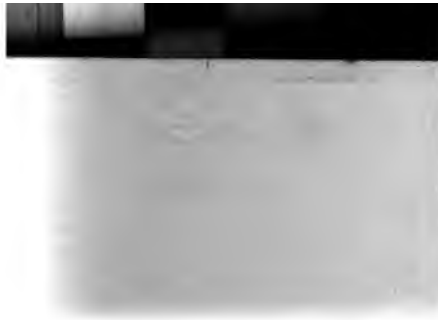
Symptoms which require it.—Discharge of bright red blood from the nose; stoppage and stuffing of the nose; dry tongue; sore throat; vomiting of thick phlegm; cutting pains about the navel; purging of greenish or brownish fluid, with itching at the seat; involuntary discharge of water, which is slimy, and leaves a phlegmy sediment; oppression and dull shootings in the chest; severe pains in the loins and stiffness in the neck, which are aggravated at night; feeling of weight in the head; dry heat and burning of the skin, followed by sweating all over; swelling and hardening of the glands; swelling of the whole body, which comes on rapidly in consequence of accumulation of fluid under the skin.

13. Hepar sulphuris.

English Names.—Liver of Sulphur; Sulphuret of Lime.

General Uses.—This medicine is of especial service in the various affections which result from the administration of large doses of mercury, in diseases of the skin and glands, etc.

The *Symptoms* which require it are the following:—1st, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Sensations of burning and itching; appearance of white blisters after scratching; painful eruptions; cracks and ulcers, which are attended with severe gnawing, burning and shooting pains; falling off of the hair; scabs on the head, or small pimples about the roots of the hairs, which ripen and discharge matter. 2nd, *As regards the breathing, etc.*—Quick, wheezing breathing, attended with danger of suffocation, and throwing of the head backwards; pain and roughness in the throat and at the top of the windpipe,



causing hoarseness or total loss of voice; drinking brings the cough on in fits; dry, rough, hollow cough, worse in the evening, attended with spitting of blood or abundant discharge of phlegm; shrill noise on drawing in the breath. 3rd, *As regards the eyes, ears, etc.*—Pressure and shootings in the eyes; inflammation of the eyes and of the eyelids, attended with much pain, soreness, intolerance of light; spasmodic closure of the eyelids and weeping; specks and ulcers on the clear portion of the eye in front; itching in the ears, attended with heat and redness; discharge of matter from the ears; scabs about the ears; buzzing sounds in them, etc. 4th, *As regards the stomach, bowels, etc.*—Starting and drawing pains in the teeth; great thirst; taste in mouth like earth; craving for acid foods; risings from stomach; pressure, swelling, and weight at the stomach, so that the clothes feel tight; cramp-like and cutting pains in bowels; dry, hard motions, or purgings of

whitish substances, which smell sourly, etc.

14. Ignatia amara.

English Name.—St. Ignatius's Bean.

General Uses.—This medicine is beneficial in most of the complaints peculiar to exceedingly nervous and sensitive individuals, or in those who are inclined to be hysterical; especially if these disorders are traceable to sudden emotions of the mind. It is therefore most valuable in those cases of convulsions, cramps, fits of epilepsy, or St. Vitus's dance, which are induced by fright, grief, or disappointment.

Symptoms which require the administration of this medicine.—1st, *As regards pain*—Pains which are removed by change of position; pains of a sharp cutting kind in the limbs or in other parts; pains also as from a bruise. 2nd, *As regards the mouth*, stomach, bowels, etc. —*Violent* toothache; collection of water

pains or colic; sensation of s
rolling about the navel; hicco
eating or drinking; vomiting
cramp in the stomach; sens
emptiness and of weakness at t
the stomach; frequent desire
without effect; yellow-whitish
itching and tingling at the seat.
regards the breathing, etc.—
night cough; dry cough, atten
symptoms of cold in the head,
cially with running at the no
cough, excited by tickling as

tion, attended with great pain, as if the head were expanding, or as if a nail were being driven into it, especially at the forehead; throwing of the head backwards. 5th, *As regards the ears, eyes, etc.*—Sensation of pressure on the eyes; convulsive movements of them; swelling about the ears, as in mumps; sore nostrils; dry, cracked lips; twitchings of the muscles of the face, etc.

15. Ipecacuanha.

English Name.—Grey Ipecacuanha.

General Uses.—This medicine is required to arrest discharges of blood from the stomach, lungs, etc.; in many complaints of the stomach and bowels, especially if the cause be changes of temperature or improper kinds of food; in disorders of the chest, etc.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—White or yellow coating on tongue; *clammy, bitter* taste, or no taste whatever;

great dislike to food of all kinds; sickness and inclination to vomit, followed by only empty risings and accumulation of water in the mouth; vomiting of greenish, bilious matters, alone or mixed with undigested food; diarrhœa attends the vomiting; sensation, as if the stomach were empty, and also of great uneasiness at the pit of the stomach; frothy and slimy or black motions; discharges of bright red blood by stool, or even by vomiting, etc.

2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Cough, chiefly at night, causing pains in the head, and attended or followed by retching or vomiting; tickling in the throat, causing a short dry cough; convulsive cough, like hooping-cough, with discharge of blood from mouth and nose; cough, with discharge of bright red blood from the lungs; very violent cough, coming on in fits, attended with great danger of suffocation; stiffness of the *body, and bluish* colour of the face; *breathing short* and anxious, or panting

and sighing; the top of the windpipe feels contracted; the breath becomes short on the least movement; and the phlegm is tough, and difficult to spit out. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, etc.*—The face is pale or yellowish; bloated and livid circles surround the eyes; the muscles of the face and also of the lips start; the eyelids tremble; discharge of blood from the nose; pains and heaviness in the head, etc.

16. Mercurius.

English Names.—Mercury; Quicksilver.

General Uses.—This medicine has a very wide sphere of action, and is the best remedy to employ in various diseases which are too numerous to mention in this book.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the skin*—Yellow skin and sweat, the latter of which tinges the linen; hard swelling of the glands, with beating pains and red shining skin; various kinds of

eruptions, which may or may not discharge matter; violent itching, aggravated by the heat of the bed, etc. 2nd, *As regards the fever*—General coldness after sleeping; icy coldness of the limbs; heat and shivering at the same time; a hot face and head, with burning in the cheeks whilst the rest of the body shudders with cold; great thirst; abundant sweats both day and night, etc. 3rd, *As regards the eyes, ears, nose, etc.*—Tearing, shooting pains in the ears, worst at night in bed; discharge of matter from ear; roaring, buzzing sounds in them; dulness of hearing, with obstruction; swelling of the nose, with shining redness of the skin; frequent sneezing; obstruction in the nostrils, with discharge; frequent and abundant bleeding from the nose, etc.; pressure, or itching, tingling, and burning in the eyes; red, inflamed eyes, with great running of tears and intolerance of light; *red, inflamed,* scabby or ulcerated eyelids; *confused vision,* and floating of black

points before eyes. 4th, *As regards face, teeth, etc.*—Red cheeks; bloated, swelled face; tearing pains in the bones and muscles of the face; ulcerated lips; fixed jaws; swelling, pain, and heat in the glands under the jaws; tearing, shooting pains arising from rotten teeth, extending over the cheek to the ear, and aggravated by the warmth of the bed; loose teeth; swelled or ulcerated gums, which feel sore when touched or eating. 5th, *As regards mouth, throat, etc.*—Bad smell issuing from mouth; swelling on the inside of it; burning pain from blisters, or ulcers, as in thrush; collection of tough phlegm; great discharge of offensive fluid; moist tongue, which is covered thickly with a white coating; swelling and ulceration of the tongue; loss of speech; dry, hot, painful throat; shooting pains during swallowing; swelling and redness at the back part of the throat; pain and difficulty in swallowing, especially fluids, which often return by the nose, etc. 6th,

As regards the stomach and bowels.—Great sickness and desire to vomit, attended with cutting pains in the stomach, worst after a meal; bitter risings after a meal; or frequent severe empty risings; vomiting of bilious matters; hiccough, both during and after eating; tenderness in and at the pit of the stomach; sense of fulness, swelling and heaviness, as from a weight, after a meal, etc.; hardness, swelling, and soreness of the belly; severe colicky pains, chiefly at night; burning and weight about the navel; rumbling from wind; the pains are increased by the least touch; hard, knotty stools, difficult to void; frequent but unsuccessful efforts to stool; loose motions, with colicky pains, straining and burning at the seat, as in flux, etc.

17. Nux vomica.

English Name.—Vomit-nut.

General Uses.—This medicine is most valuable in almost all the diseases of th

stomach, liver, bowels, etc.; in disorders of the nervous system; and in other ailments which arise from the use of ardent spirits, or from great mental exertion.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Jerking, shooting pains in the teeth and jaws, worse after dinner and in the open air, and extending to the ears and temples; swelling of the gum, attended with pain, bad smell, and bleeding; dryness of the tongue and mouth; earthy taste; white, thick coating on tongue; sensation of heaviness in the tongue, with difficulty in speaking; sore throat, and sensation as if a plug were in it; thirst; loss of appetite; loathing of food; frequent bitter and acid risings; frequent hiccough; sickness and inclination to vomit, especially after a meal; heavy pressure and cramp-like pains at the pit of the stomach; slight touch on the pit of the stomach causes pain; bloatedness and swelling of the bowels, attended with colicky pains,

especially after a meal, and grumbling sounds in the belly owing to the presence of wind; obstinate confinement of the bowels; frequent but unsuccessful efforts to stool; sensation of constriction of the lower bowel; piles, attended with soreness and with shooting and burning pains; frequent desire to make water, but it is voided in drops and with much pain and difficulty. 2nd, *As regards the head, etc.* —Giddiness, clouded sight, staggering, danger of falling down; buzzing sounds in the ears occurring in the open air when walking; or when stooping, coughing, or sneezing; sense of heaviness and weight above the eyes, with feeling as if the forehead were expanding and about to burst open; tearing, jerking pains in the head, as if a nail were being driven into it; these pains may feel as if deeply placed in the head, or as if confined to one side and near the surface; anxiety; *uneasiness;* bad temper; peevish humour; *antipathy to* mental exertion. 3rd, A

regards the eyes, ears, etc. Smarting, itching, and tickling in the eyes, which are red and covered with numerous streaks of blood-vessels; redness and swelling of the eyelids; bright light cannot be borne; squeezing, shooting sensations, and buzzing and tinkling sounds in the ears.

18. Opium.

English Names.—Black Smyrna Opium; Juice of the White Poppy-head.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in a variety of nervous complaints, such as *delirium tremens*, etc., especially if they arise from habits of drunkenness; in other disorders which are traceable to the same cause, or to depressing mental emotions, such as fright, fear, etc.; and also in long-continued constipation.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Profuse flow of water from mouth; palsy of the tongue, attended with difficulty of speaking; closure of the throat,

which renders swallowing difficult; loathing of food; thirst; dryness and burning in the mouth; great weight at the stomach; inclination to vomit or actual vomiting, attended with severe pains in the stomach and convulsive action of various muscles of the body; in some rare cases, vomiting of matters like those voided by stool; hard, tense belly, swelled from the presence of wind; sensation of weight and heaviness in the belly; old standing and obstinate constipation; offensive, hard, lumpy, black stools. 2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarseness, with collection of phlegm in the windpipe; cough coming on either during swallowing or when taking a full breath; or cough with spitting of blood or of thick phlegm; noisy, snoring breathing, etc. 3rd, *As regards the head, muscles, etc.*—Giddiness or fits, followed by red, hot, puffed face, closed eyelids, loss of feeling and of the power of motion, foaming at the mouth, and snoring breathing, *etc.*

19. Phosphorus.

English Name.—Phosphorus.

General Uses.—The medicine is of service in various diseases of the windpipe and lungs; in rheumatic complaints of long standing; in exhaustion of the nervous system consequent upon bad habits, and also in derangements of the stomach, bowels, etc.

Symptoms which require it. 1st, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Complete loss of voice; sensation of scraping in the throat, attended with hoarseness; excessive pain at the top of the windpipe; tickling, itching, and soreness in the chest behind the breast bone, which excites coughing; cough in morning, with discharge of matter; difficult and obstructed breathing, attended with oppression and anxiety in the chest; sense of heaviness and fulness in the chest; cutting, stabbing pains in the left side; palpitation of the heart, *etc.* 2nd, *As regards the mouth, stomach, etc.*—Tearing, shooting pains in

the teeth, worst in the open air; swelling of the gums, which bleed easily; great dryness, or collection of fluid in the mouth; dry, white tongue; hawking up of phlegm; dryness in the throat; sour taste in the mouth; sickness; sour risings; water-brash; vomiting of bile, with great pain in the stomach of a burning, shooting, heavy or cramp-like character; swelling of the belly after eating; tearing and twisting pains in the bowels; rumbling sounds and griping pains owing to wind; old standing looseness of the bowels, followed by great loss of strength; discharge of blood; piles which bleed, etc. 3rd, *As regards the face, eyes, ears, etc.*—Pale, sallow complexion; hollow eyes; tearing pains in the bones of the face; red, swelled nose; offensive discharge from nostrils; flow of bright red blood; dryness and obstruction in the nose; tearing and shooting pains in the ears; beating in them; *sense of* heaviness over the eyes, with pro*fuse flow of tears*; sticking of the eyelids

together at night. 4th, *As regards the head and other parts.*—Giddiness, occurring in the morning, and attended or not with sickness; various pains in the head; falling off of the hair; great heat of skin during the night; profuse sweats towards morning; distressing dreams; pains differing in degree, character and site.

20. Pulsatilla.

English Names.—Meadow Anemone; Pasque Flower; Wind Flower.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in various complaints peculiar to the female; in eruptive and other fevers, such as measles; in some skin diseases; in affections of the breathing organs; and, lastly, it is of great service in derangements of the stomach and bowels.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, stomach, bowels, etc.*—Discharge of sweetish fluid from *mouth; thick* whitish covering on tongue;

sensation of soreness and rawness in the throat, and as if the parts about were swollen; collection of slimy, tough phlegm; loss of appetite and loathing of food; great thirst; frequent risings and hiccough; sickness and great desire to vomit; or vomiting of greenish, bitter, bilious matters, or of the food, occurring chiefly in the evening or after a meal; heavy, spasm-like pains in the stomach; great tenderness of the pit of the stomach to the slightest pressure; accumulation of wind in the belly, attended with rumbling and grumbling sounds, colicky and cutting pains, chiefly about the navel; frequent desire to stool; loose motions, whitish or greenish in colour; blind piles; discharge of blood with motions. 2nd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarseness; fits of constriction at the upper part of the windpipe; severe cough, which shakes the whole body, comes on when lying down, and is attended with sickness or vomiting; discharge of white, thick phlegm, or of black,

clotted blood; fits of shortness and difficulty of breathing; cramp-like pains across the chest, etc. 3rd, *As regards the skin, fever, etc.*—Itching, burning, prickling sensations in the skin, worst in the evening and after scratching; red spots like nettle-rash; ulcers, with shooting pains, and they bleed easily; paleness and flushing; coldness all over, attended with shivering; dry heat of skin, at night chiefly; heat in some places, cold in others; sweating at night or towards morning, etc. 4th, *As regards pain, etc.*—Pains, occurring in the female like those of labour, and confined to the back and loins; sharp jerking pains in various joints; or pains as from a bruise, etc.

21. Rhus toxicodendron.

English Names.—Sumach, or Poison Oak; Creeping Poison Oak.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in sprains and rheumatic complaints; in some kinds of skin diseases;

collection of fluid in the mouth;
and shooting pains when sv
which is rendered difficult, espec
solid food has been partaken; b
in the mouth; sickness; violei
pressure and sensation of a
the stomach; spasms and pincl
in the belly; severe attacks
especially at night; straining
discharge of frothy watery flu
purging at night, etc. 2nd, ,
the pains in various parts-
from a blow when the part i

scabby eruptions; coldness of the skin and shivering, succeeded by great heat and abundant sweats; sweats at night or in the morning, with or without small eruptions.

22. Spongia tosta.

English Name.—Roasted Sponge.

General Uses.—This medicine is of great service in various affections of the glands, and in diseases of the windpipe, as in croup.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the chest and windpipe*—Weak, husky, hoarse voice; pain in the upper part of the windpipe when it is touched or moved; hollow, dry, barking cough; wheezing breathing; fits of suffocation; rattling in the chest; burning sensation in the chest; obstruction in the chest; constrictive pains. 2nd, *As regards other parts, etc.*—Splitting or pressive pains in the head; pressure in the eyes and shootings; discharge of blood from the nose

after blowing it; bloated or bluish, anxious face; swelling of the glands under the jaw or in front of the throat, or in other parts; discharge of fluid from the mouth; grumbling sounds in the belly; severe straining after a motion, etc.

23. Sulphur.

English Names.—Flowers of Sulphur; Brimstone; Sublimated Sulphur.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in various diseases of the skin; in long-standing derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels; in numerous nervous affections; in scrofulous complaints; and in a great variety of others, too numerous to mention separately.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, *As regards the mouth, throat, etc.*—Drawing, shooting, or throbbing pains in the teeth, worst at night or in the open air; bleeding *and swelling* of the gums; lengthening *and unfixing* of the teeth; salty fluid in

the mouth; bad taste; thrush or small blisters and specks on the tongue and mouth; tongue dry, rough, and cracked, or else covered with a thick white fur; dry throat and difficulty of swallowing; loathing of food; empty or bitter, acid risings, worst after a meal; sickness; waterbrash chiefly in the morning; vomiting of food or of bitter or blackish matters; pressure and cramp-like pains, worst after a meal; shooting and different other kinds of pain in various parts of the body, worst after eating or drinking and at night; swelling of the belly from the presence of wind, attended by rumbling sounds and cutting grinding pains; hard knotty stools, owing to confined bowels; frequent but null efforts to void motions; or else violent purgings at night accompanied by great straining, colic and weakness; whitish, greenish, or frothy stools, which may or may not be discharged without effort; itching, shooting and burning at the lower mouth of the bowels; piles,

with discharge of blood, etc. 3rd, *As regards the chest, breathing, etc.*—Hoarse, rough, weak voice; cough without phlegm, followed by retching; cough, with discharge of matter, or of thick whitish phlegm; or of bright red blood; soreness and shootings in the chest; obstructed, hurried breathing, with fits of suffocation, especially at night, or when lying down; rattling and wheezing in the chest; sensation as of a weight lying on the chest; spasms in the chest; burning sensation in it, etc. 4th, *As regards the head and face, etc.*—Confusion and giddiness in the head; staggering gait; heaviness and fulness in the forehead; buzzing, roaring sensations in the head; scabs at the roots of the hair; falling off of the hair; burning and aching in the eyes and in the eyelids, worst in a strong light; ulcers on the eye and eyelids; specks on the eye; great dryness or wateriness of the eyes; itching in the ears; humming or roaring sounds; stop-

page in one ear; red, hot, swelled nose; dryness and obstruction of the nose; discharge of thick yellowish matter or of blood; heat and burning over the whole face; pimples on the face; swelling and heat of the lips; swelling of the glands under the jaw, etc. 6th, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Itching, especially at night in bed; various kinds of eruptions, chiefly with a burning heat attending them; hollow ulcers, which bleed readily; redness, burning, swelling and shining of a portion of skin, etc.

24. Veratrum album.

English Name.—White Hellebore.

General Uses.—This medicine is employed in spasms, headache, and other nervous diseases, arising from depressing mental emotions in hysterical subjects; in several diseases of the stomach and bowels, especially cholera; and, lastly, in skin and chest diseases.

Symptoms which require it.—1st, As

regards the stomach, bowels, etc.—Dryness and burning in the mouth and tongue; or else great flow of fluid; sore throat and sense of constriction, especially when swallowing; dry, cracked, blackish tongue; cracked lips; violent sickness, followed by severe vomiting, which almost brings on fainting, great weakness, etc.; the vomited matters are either slimy, frothy, and greenish, or else black; the stomach is so tender that the least fluid excites the vomiting anew; excessive tenderness at the pit of the stomach and belly when touched; cramps and colicky pains in the bowels; burning in the bowels; violent and painful purgings; the motions are very fluid, and blackish, greenish or brownish in colour, etc. 2nd, *As regards the skin, etc.*—Pale cold face, which has a ghastly expression and pale or yellowish colour; the eyes are sunken, and a bluish colour encircles them; the nose, legs, and feet are as cold *as death*; a cold, clammy, sweat bedews *the surface*; dry, cracked, blackish lips.

3rd, *As regards the general condition of the patient.* Great and sudden loss of strength; attacks of cramp or convulsions, especially in the hands and feet; the fingers are drawn together; the nails have a bluish colour; cramps seize the muscles of the calf; the teeth are ground; and, in short, death is imminent.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

FEVERS.

1. Simple Fever.

mptoms.—Slight shivering, followed t skin; headache; thirst; quick pulse; tongue; sweating; feeling of general kness and weariness; pain in the k; loss of appetite; confined bowels, d scanty urine.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required in ll cases presenting the above symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna may be given instead o Aconitum, should no benefit follow th administration of several doses.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The accessory measures to be obser *in all fevers* are—to place the patien

spacious, airy, well-ventilated room; to protect him from the annoyances of light, heat, or noise; to change the linen frequently, and at once to remove all matters discharged from the body. The *food* should consist of cold water, barley water, and thin gruel. As the disease wanes, more nourishing food may be given.

2. Scarlet Fever—Scarlatina.

Symptoms.—They are at first those of fever, namely—cold chills; shivering; sickness, or vomiting; pains in the head, limbs, and other parts of the body; quick pulse; hot skin; thirst; restlessness, etc. On the second day after the appearance of these symptoms, a lobster-red eruption breaks out on the face and neck, and from thence spreads over the whole body. At about the fifth day, the skin begins to peel off from those parts where the eruption first appeared; on the eighth it is generally quite gone. The tongue has a strawberry like appearance; the throat is either

bowels confined, [illegible]
some rambling and increased fev
towards night.

Treatment.—Aconitum is nec
soon as the attack begins with t
toms of fever which have been n
above.

Dose.—Three globules or one p
three or four hours.

Belladonna is required wher
continues, or is only slightly
although several doses of the
cine have been given, and r

tion of the throat are becoming rapidly worse.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Prevention.—Pay due regard to the accessory measures enjoined for simple fever. Give one globule of Belladonna every night and morning, during the prevalence of the disease in a family or neighbourhood. Experience has amply proved the power of this remedy both to prevent the spread of this complaint, and to lessen its severity when the attack does occur.

3. Measles.

Symptoms. — Chilliness; shivering; sense of general uneasiness and depression; sleepiness; pains in the head; heaviness and soreness about the throat; sickness and vomiting; the eyes appear dull and red; tears flow freely; the eyelids are swelled; a watery discharge issues from the nose, attended with frequent *sneezing*; the voice is rough and hoarse;

the cough dry, frequent, and attended with oppression of the chest and difficulty of swallowing. On the fourth day, red, rough, projecting pimples appear first on the face and then gradually extend over the rest of the body. From the sixth to the eighth day, these spots slowly fade, and they finally disappear soon afterwards in mealy scales. The fever then abates considerably, although several of the other symptoms may continue a little while longer.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required at the beginning of the attack, when the patient is restless, the pulse quick, the eyes red, the skin hot and dry, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every three or four hours.

Pulsatilla is suitable when the symptoms of cold described above are present, such as sore throat, watery eyes and nose, hoarseness, sneezing, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The accessory measures are as for simple fever.

4. Small-pox.

Symptoms.—This disease begins with all the symptoms of fever which have been already given in the preceding pages, sometimes it sets in with fits or convulsions. At the end of the second day, after the first appearance of the attack, small, rough pimples show themselves on the face and forehead, and then gradually spread over the entire surface of the body. In a few days more, these pimples or pustules (as they are now called) contain matter, have a yellow colour, and each one presents a little depression or hollow in the middle, at the top. At about the eleventh day they break, and the discharged matter hardening, falls off from the skin in the form of scabs. From this time the fever begins to abate. The other symptoms are, sore throat, difficult swallowing, hoarseness, and swelling of the hands, feet, and face.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required when

there are—hot dry skin, great thirst, quick full pulse, restlessness, hurried breathing, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every two, three, or four hours.

Belladonna is suitable when there are, hoarseness, difficulty of swallowing, sore and swollen throat, thirst, sickness, vomiting, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Arsenicum is to be given for great loss of strength, dry mouth, thirst, foul tongue, swelled face and legs, scanty urine, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

5. Chicken-pox.

Symptoms.—This complaint begins in much the same way as small-pox, from which, however, it differs in the following particulars; the slight degree of fever; the eruption appearing in about a day after the onset of the disorder; the first pimples showing themselves on the back; no matter forming in them; and the dis-

appearance of the eruption in scales, at about the fifth day.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required at the commencement of the attack when fever is present.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Sulphur is required for any symptoms that may remain after the eruption has faded away.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

The *accessory measures* are as for simple fever.

CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF BREATHING.

I. Cold in the Head.

Causes.—Exposure to cold and damp, or to sudden changes in the heat of the air.

Symptoms.—Shivering, followed by heat of skin and other symptoms of fever; weight and sense of pressure across the forehead, and stuffing of the nostrils; discharge from nose, which irritates the lips; frequent sneezing; red watery eyes, etc.

Treatment. — Mercurius is suitable when there are—obstruction and dryness of the nose, followed by discharge which makes the upper lip sore, red, and swollen; frequent sneezing; pressure and sensation of heaviness in nose, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours until relieved.

Arsenicum is suitable for obstruction in nose, which feels as if stopped up; sensation of heat in nose; thin discharge, which irritates the skin.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Belladonna is required for pain and *weight* across the forehead and bridge of *the nose*; stoppage of one nostril, running

at the other; burning, swelling, and redness of nose; feverishness, etc.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

2. Hoarseness.

Hoarseness is frequently connected with sore throat, or with cold either in the head or chest.

Treatment.—Belladonna is to be given when there are—hoarseness, with cold in the head, amounting to loss of voice; pain at the top of the windpipe whilst speaking, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule thrice daily.

Mercurius is suitable when there are constant hoarseness or loss of voice, attended with dryness of the throat, or with the symptoms of cold in the head.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Hepar sulphuris is best for old standing cases, when the voice is both weak and hoarse, and the breathing wheezing.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning.

afterwards the c
to this disorder makes its a
occurs in convulsive fits, be
several times in successi
breath is suddenly taken in
attended with a shrill whc
way the cough continues unt
in the throwing up of phle
lungs, or of food from the sto

Treatment.—Drosera is su
all the above symptoms are p
little or no feverishness.

Dose.—One or two globules

Belladonna is especially servicable when symptoms of cold are present; when the cough is rough sounding, worst at night, and attended with sore throat.

Dose.—As for Drosera.

4. Influenza.

Symptoms.—Those of common cold, from which it differs chiefly in that the loss of strength and depression of spirits are greater.

Treatment.—Camphor (the homœopathic preparation of) should be resorted to as soon the attack begins, and especially when there are chills, depression of spirits, weariness, disinclination for exertion, and feeling of general discomfort.

Dose.—One drop. Take four doses at intervals of half an hour, and then select one of the following remedies.

Arsenicum is an invaluable remedy for this complaint, and is especially suitable when the discharge from the nose is abundant and irritating; also when there are,

sneezing sensation of burning in the nostrils, shivering, pains in the limbs, great loss of strength, and dry cough.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours.

Belladonna is suitable when there is hot, dry, skin, severe headache, sore throat, cough at night which aggravates the pains in the head, etc.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Mercurius is required for chills followed by heats, profuse sweats, discharge from nose, pains all over, sore throat, swelled glands about the ear, etc.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

5. Bleeding at the Nose.

Causes. — Injuries; determination of blood to head in plethoric subjects, or in consequence of some habitual discharge, as the menses, being stopped. It is sometimes a symptom of diseased heart, scurvy, and the last stage of fevers.

Symptoms.—The blood is discharged in some cases without any warning, but it is generally preceded by pain and weight in head, red face, sensation of heat and itching in nostrils; cold feet, bound bowels, general shivering, etc.

Treatment.—When the bleeding occurs in the young, or in red-faced stout people who are subject to headache or giddiness, it need not be arrested unless it becomes profuse. When it arises from injuries or in subjects already weakened by illness, remedies must be administered.

Arnica is the most suitable when the bleeding is the result of an injury or of great bodily exertion; when it is abundant and preceded by heat and itching of the nose, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every hour until relieved.

Aconitum is required when red, flushed face, beating in the neck and temples, cold feet, headache, giddiness, and confusion of sight show that there is determination of

in females and arises from stoppag
monthly discharge.

Dose.—As for Arnica; give every fc
only.

China is suitable when the pa
much weakened by the abundant di
and has blanched face and tend
fainting.

Dose.—As for Pulsatilla.

The *accessory measures* are to k
patient erect, quiet, and cool; put
of cold metal down the back; give
of iced water; apply ice or cold

6. Asthma—Difficulty of Breathing.

Symptoms.—This disease is characterised by difficulty of breathing, which comes on at uncertain intervals and is attended by a feeling of constriction across the breast, wheezing cough and discharge of phlegm. In some cases these symptoms appear suddenly and become quickly worse, so that the face becomes bloated and livid, and expressive of the greatest anxiety and distress; in other cases, they are preceded by weariness, flatulence, headache, uneasiness about stomach, and depressed spirits.

Treatment.—Ipecacuanha is required when the fit comes on during sleep, and the breathing soon becomes quick, difficult and gasping, attended with wheezing and rattling within the chest; intense anxiety and fear of suffocation; livid, bloated face, etc.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every half hour or every hour, according to the urgency of the attack, until relieved.

Arsenicum must be employed instead

great weakness, cold sweats, ε
within the chest.

Dose.—As for Ipecacuanha.

7. Pneumonia, or Inflamma Lungs, and Pleurisy, or tion of the Pleura.*

These too frequent and dai
eases should be under proper m
They will be briefly describe
both because they almost alw
the same subject at the same tin
in different

shivering, hot skin, flushed face, headache, thirst, and the other symptoms of fever. In some cases, however, they commence with all the indications of common cold, which is either neglected or improperly treated. These are followed by cough more or less severe, frequent, and painful; the breathing is quickened, difficult, and attended with pain; there is sometimes a very severe stabbing pain or "stitch" in the side, or merely a dull aching sensation; spitting of rusty-coloured phlegm, etc.

Treatment.—Aconitum and Bryonia. —These two medicines are the best to employ at the beginning; Aconitum being suitable especially for the fever, and Bryonia for the affection of the pleura, which gives rise to the violent pain within the chest.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule of each: Give them every one, two, or three hours, alternately or in turns, until relieved.

8. Cough.

A cough is a loud, sudden, and forcible expulsion of air from the lungs. It sometimes exists without any other ailment, and especially in those who are nervous or hysterical; but more frequently it is a symptom of some disease, such as asthma, cold, consumption, inflammation of the lungs, etc.

Treatment.—Dulcamara is suitable when the cough arises from exposure to cold and damp, and is loose and attended with discharge of much phlegm; also when the cough is like hooping-cough, and brought on by taking a full breath, and when there is great oppression of the chest.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two or three hours until relieved.

Belladonna is required when the cough is dry, short, hollow, and convulsive, occurring chiefly in the evening or at night, and renewed by the least movement; also for

headache and flushed face, during the cough.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Ipecacuanha is to be given when the cough is severe and shaking, with difficult breathing and danger of suffocation in consequence of the accumulation of phlegm, which is tough and difficult to expel; also when there are, livid face, sickness, and vomiting.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Bryonia is suitable for a winter cough made worse by change in the heat of the air breathed; or excited by eating and drinking, or by constant tickling in the throat, and attended with stitches or severe shooting pains in chest.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Chamomilla is especially suitable for cough in *children*, when it occurs during the night and is attended by fretfulness, fits of crying, wheezing breathing, etc.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Symptoms.—This term is :
burning sensation at the pit
mach, attended with sour ris
throat, weight at the stomac
other symptoms of indigestion

Treatment.—Nux vomica is
when in addition to the above
there are confined bowels, b
parched tongue and mouth, he

Dose.—Three globules or one
dessert-spoonful of water every two
relieved.

after eating or at night; sour risings and vomiting.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

2. Waterbrash.

Symptoms.—Vomiting of a thin, watery, tasteless, or sour fluid; occurring when the stomach is empty either early in the morning or some time after a meal; associated with pain in the stomach and indicative of indigestion.

Treatment.—As for heartburn, page 82.

3. Vomiting of Blood.

Causes.—Suppression of the menses, especially at the change of life; diseases of heart or liver; ulcers in stomach; violence sustained externally, etc.

Symptoms.—The *warning* symptoms are—giddiness; cold legs and arms; wind; sense of weight, pain, fulness or anxiety at the stomach. The *actual* ones are—discharge of dark, half-digested blood, blackened by the acids of the stomach and mixed

homœopathic practitioner; bu
vice can be obtained the foll
cines may be administered :—

Arnica, when the blood is l
especially if in clots, attende
ness and cramp-like pains ab
and when the discharge is cau
or other injuries.

Dose.—Three globules or one pi
or two hours, according to the s
symptoms.

China is indicated more

4. Flatulency—Wind.

Causes.—Over-indulgence in unripe fruits and vegetables by persons in whom the digestive process is performed sluggishly; over-loading of the stomach with food of any kind, and especially with tea and coffee, etc.

Symptoms.—They are so well known as to render a detailed description of them unnecessary. Palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, giddiness, etc., are sometimes present.

Treatment.—Take moderate open air exercise, and avoid all the causes which are known to beget this complaint. The following medicines will then effect a cure:—

Nux vomica is suitable, especially if the stomach feels tight and swelled after drinking.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one or two hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla, or China, are mostly efficacious when the complaint is traceable to

having eaten pork, fat meats, or flatulent foods.

Dose.—As directed for Nux vomica.

5. Nausea and Vomiting.

Nausea is the feeling or tendency to reject the contents of the stomach; whilst vomiting is their actual expulsion. Vomiting is a symptom of many diseases; amongst others, of inflammation of the inside of the stomach; of cancer of that organ; of obstruction to the passage of the fæces through the bowels; of injuries to the head; of apoplexy; of the passage of gall-stones; of inflammation of the kidneys; and is of frequent occurrence at the onset of some fevers and during the course of pregnancy. In some cases, vomiting must be regarded as a salutary means of getting rid of improper or indigestible substances. The matters vomited are various, and may consist of food *clear, sour, or* tasteless fluids; blood; mucus; *bile; matter,* etc.

Treatment.—The medicinal management of a symptom which arises from so many different and opposite causes requires skill and care. The limits of this work confine us to the treatment of those cases of vomiting which depend upon, or are associated with, simple derangement of the stomach.

Nux vomica is suitable when vomiting occurs in pregnant females or in drunkards; when it is a consequence of worms or overloaded stomach; when it comes on at night or after a meal, and when the discharged matters consist of blood, greenish, bitter bile, or sour mucus.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one, two, or three hours.

Pulsatilla is required more especially when the vomiting is provoked by eating fat foods or by filling the stomach too full; when the stomach is so weak that vomiting is excited as soon as even a little food enters it; and when the rejected matter is *clear, sour* fluid.

6. Dyspepsia—Indigestion—Stomach Complaint.

Causes.—Eating indigestible, rich, or too much food; not chewing the food sufficiently well; too much tea, coffee, or other stimulating drinks; indulgence in spirituous liquors and in tobacco; observing too short or too great an interval between meals; the use of calomel or severe purging medicines; mental or physical labour immediately after a meal; grief and the other depressing emotions. Dyspepsia frequently precedes consumption, and is a complication of asthma, diseases of the liver, gout, etc.

Symptoms.—Sickness; absence of appetite; flatulence; heartburn; pain, weight, uneasiness, or fulness experienced at the pit of the stomach after a meal; lassitude and no desire to exert one's self; foul tongue;

bad taste in mouth, etc. The bowels are sometimes confined; sometimes purged; or alternately one way and the other. Giddiness, headache, vomiting, sounds in ears, sparks before eyes, palpitation of the heart, waterbrash and cramp are also occasionally present.

Treatment.—It is, of course, necessary to the success of the treatment that the patient should amend all bad habits, and pay strict regard to the nature and quantity of his food, and the time at which it is partaken, etc. Dr. Guy gives the following list of habits which require correction:—Eating too much at one time; eating too seldom or too often; too much variety of food at the same meal; drinking too much fluid at or before a meal; imperfect chewing of the food; the too hasty resuming of bodily or mental occupation after a meal; sedentary habits; neglect of personal cleanliness; habits of drinking, smoking or chewing tobacco, and opium eating; the excessive use of tea and cof-

case of ordinary indigestion
arise from exposure to cold,
or from over-loading the s
the bowels are always confine
the consequence; when ther
other unnatural taste in the
sickness, sour risings, vomiti
drowsiness, and sense of f
stomach come on after a m
heartburn and waterbrash.

Dose.—Three globules or one
hours.

Sulphur is

which generally require Nux vomica, but it is especially serviceable when the complaint occurs in females, or when it is caused by pork, fat meats, or such other indigestible substances.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Bryonia is to be selected by persons who can trace their disorder to want of exercise out of doors, and when there are acidity of the stomach, wind, sickness, vomiting of food or of bile, heartburn and sour risings.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

7. Jaundice—Yellows.

Causes.—Jaundice is a symptom arising from some cause which prevents the bile passing through its natural channel. The cause may be inflammation of the liver; the passage of gall-stones; mental anxiety or intense study, producing an enfeebled state of the nervous system; enlargement of the pancreas or mesenteric glands, pregnancy, etc.

dry, hot skin; sickness and som
miting; pain or sense of une
right side; objects appear of
hue, etc. etc.

Treatment.—Mercurius will afford benefit.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilul
or three hours until relieved.

China is indicated when large
Mercury have already been take
the complaint arises from eating i
food; and when it returns at u

8. Biliousness—Bilious Complaint.

Symptoms.—No appetite; foul, yellow tongue; bitter taste; sickness; vomiting of bile alone or mixed with food; severe headache; pain between shoulders; confined bowels, or purging of dark, offensive matters.

Treatment.—The remedies are Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Mercurius, etc.; to be given as directed for the other symptoms of stomach derangement made mention of in this chapter.

9. Want of Appetite.

This is one of the most common symptoms of indigestion, and will of course yield to those remedies which are recommended for the various conditions of deranged stomach, mentioned in other places of this chapter.

10. Spasm or Cramp of the Stomach.

Symptoms.—Spasmodic, gnawing, tearing or pinching pains in the stomach, extending through the back, relieved generally by food and pressure, and attended with sickness, vomiting of food, or belching of wind, which affords relief. Heartburn, and the other common symptoms of indigestion are present, and the attack terminates by the discharge known as "waterbrash."

Treatment.—Nux vomica is required for squeezing, tight, pressing pains at the stomach, worse after a meal, and especially after drinking coffee, and attended with the other symptoms of deranged stomach.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every quarter of an hour until relieved.

CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

1. Diarrhœa, Purging, Looseness, Bowel Complaint.

Causes.—Indigestible food; sour fruits taken in excess; checked sweating; the great heat of the summer and autumn months; the sudden application of cold to the warm body. Diarrhœa frequently occurs during the course of consumption and other diseases, and it usually precedes an attack of cholera.

Symptoms.—Frequent stools, more or less abundant, consisting of mixed fæces and mucus, and latterly of mucus only. There are besides severe griping pains,

fruits or indigestible substanc
posure to cold; or from takin
when the body is warm; wh
charge is greenish, watery, or
a burning sensation attends
expelling the motions; and
when violent colicky pains, gr
loss of strength and flesh are p

Dose.—Three globules or one pil
or two hours, according to the vio
symptoms, to be continued until relie

Pulsatilla is suitable

watery, frothy discharges, streaked with blood; burning, straining and coming down of the lower bowel; also for cold sweats, loss of strength, and tendency to faint.

Dose.— As for Arsenicum.

Dulcamara, is required when the purging arises from cold; when the discharge is slimy and greenish, attended with sickness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, but with little or no pain.

Dose.—As for Arsenicum.

Diarrhœa in Children.

Treatment.—Chamomilla is suitable when the purging occurs during teething, or when the action of the skin has been suddenly checked; when the discharge is watery or bilious, and green or yellow, and of a bad smell; also when there are pains in the bowels, which cause the child to scream and be restless; it also draws its legs upwards towards the belly.

Dose.—One globule or one pilule every one or *two hours.*

Causes.—Exposure to cold when body is warm; checked perspiration,

Symptoms.—Confined bowels, fl lence, griping or fixed pains in be frequent desire to stool, attended severe straining, and followed, someti but not always, by a discharge of m alone or mixed with, hard fæces, blood or matter, and occasionally of portions of false membrane. To symptoms succeed, loss of strengt flesh, bearing down of lower bowel,

3. Constipation; Costiveness; Confined Bowels.

Causes.—Want of exercise; deficiency of bile; mechanical or other obstruction in the course of the bowel arresting the passage of the fæces, etc.

Treatment.—Nux vomica is indicated when the constipation can be traced to using improper food either solid or fluid; or to sedentary habits; when there is headache or giddiness; sense of general oppression; and unsuccessful efforts to stool attended with piles.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every night and morning until relieved.

Opium is indicated when it arises from want of exercise, and when the stools are hard and lumpy; when there are giddiness, headache, red face, dry mouth, and weight in belly.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Sulphur is suitable more especially to *old cases*, when the constipation is constant,

proper daily evacuation of the
to take exercise, to eat bro
ripe fruits, and in obstinate
an injection of plain tepid wa
these means fail, and if there
bability of the existence of
other mechanical impediment
homœopathic practitioner.

4. Colic; Gripes; Beli

Causes.—Cold applied to th
especially of the legs and bell
tible, acrid substances; worm

simple colic, presenting only the symptoms just mentioned, is Nux vomica.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every quarter or half hour, in severe cases, until relieved.

Colocynthis is indicated when Nux is ineffectual, and when the pains are severe, confined to one place and almost constant.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Chamomilla is especially suitable for the *colic of children.*

Dose.—One globule every quarter or half hour, or hour, until relieved.

The *accessory measures* are, the application of warm flannel, bran, salt, or hot fomentations to the belly.

5. Hæmorrhoides—Piles.

Causes.—Sedentary habits; constant costiveness of the bowels; pregnancy; excessive horseback exercise, etc.

Symptoms.—Piles may be *internal or external,* according as the enlarged veins, *which* constitute the disease, are inside

frequent desire to stool, atte:
straining and succeeded by di:
blood.

Treatment.—Nux vomica an
are frequently successful, when
are caused by sedentary habit
of coffee and other stimulating
by pregnancy.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilu
other of these remedies, taken thrice
Nux first and then Sulphur; or in ol
nate cases administer them in turns.

The *accessory measures* are—

6. Worms.

Symptoms.—Pain or uneasiness in the belly, which is hard and swollen; bowels sometimes purged, at others confined; discharge of mucus or blood, attended with straining and difficulty in passing the water; foul tongue; bad breath; variable appetite, being at one time impaired, at another greedy; itching and scratching at the nose and seat; grinding the teeth during sleep; hollow eyes and pale face; dry rough skin; wasting; fretfulness, etc.

Treatment.—Sulphur is suitable when the above symptoms exist.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every night and morning, taken on the empty stomach.

Calcarea is to be given if Sulphur is ineffectual after having been given for a week, and especially when the bowels are purged, the face pale, and the body thin and weak.

Dose.—As for Sulphur

Cina is suitable especially when the

. CHOLERA.

This formidable disease d
skill of a medical man; until l
arrives, lose no time in giving
pathic preparation of *Camphor*.
quired as soon as the disease
when the patient complains of
general uneasiness; pains in
pains in the bowels, attended
bling sounds; sense of oppre
anxiety at the pit of the stomacl
of the belly from wind and seve

Dose.—Two drops in a tablespoo

CHAPTER V

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

1. Apoplexy.

None but a medical man is qualified to treat a case of this nature. While he is being sent for, remove the patient into a spacious, airy and cool apartment, loosen the neckerchief and collar of shirt, keep his head raised up, open the window, place the legs and feet in warm water, etc.

2. Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

The above remarks apply also to this disease.

3. Vertigo; Giddiness or Swimming of the Head.

Causes.—Indigestion; full habit of body; overindulgence in sexual intercourse; excessive physical exertion; want of food; loss of blood; it is a frequent *symptom of* fevers and other diseases, etc.

quire into the other causes a
in future.

Belladonna must be gi
arises from too much blood
when the face is red and
eyes protruding; unnatural s
and various alterations of vis

Dose.—Three globules or one
or three hours, until relieved.

China is especially suit
arises from loss of blood or o
the body.

parts of the body, and especially of the digestive organs.

Treatment.—Nux vomica is suitable for headache arising in persons of studious and sedentary habits, or in persons who drink; when the bowels are confined and there is a tendency to piles; when it comes on in the morning or after meals, and is evidently connected with other symptoms of deranged stomach, such as have been described at page 88; and with more especial reference to the head, when there is a sensation above the eyes, of heaviness, pressure, and as if the forehead were about to open; also when the pain is digging, jerking, or tearing, situated deeply in the head or on one side only.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every one, two, or three hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla is required when the headache arises from indigestion, especially in the female; and when the character of the pain is jerking or shooting and confined to *one side;* also when the brain feels as if

is fulness, pressure, and hea
forehead above the eyes, a
light, noise, and motion; v
throbbing in the forehead
hot head, red face, etc.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Bryonia is especially sui
matic headache, in which the
over the whole head, and is
moving the eyebrow and
when pains in other parts are
when it can be traced to col

expansion and pressure on the head, and as if a nail were driven into it; also when it is directly excited by grief or the other depressing emotions.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

CHAPTER VI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, EARS, FACE, ETC.

1. Inflammation of the Eye.

Causes.—Exposure to cold or to a strong light; blows, or other external injuries; disease of digestive organs; foreign bodies, such as a piece of dirt, etc.

Symptoms.—Sensations of heat, smarting and roughness in the eyes, as if sand had got into them; the eye is covered with numerous red streaks, and is so sensitive that it cannot tolerate light; tears flow freely; there is some pain over the eyes; *also more or less* fever exists.

Treatment.—Search the eye for and remove all foreign bodies that may be present.

Arnica is required when the inflammation arises from this cause, or from external violence.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna is suitable when symptoms of fever or cold are present, and when the eye presents the state above described.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Mercurius is required when, in addition to the above symptoms, there are ulcers on the eye or eyelids.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

2. Bloodshot Eye.

Treatment.—Arnica is the most suitable remedy for such cases.

Dose.—Three globules every six hours.

Arnica lotion, made by adding five *drops of* the mother tincture to a wine-

glassful of water, may be frequently applied externally to the eye.

3. Stye.

Symptoms.—A stye is a small boil, situated on the edge of the eyelid, attended sometimes with much pain and general derangement of the body.

Treatment.—Apply warm water three times a day, and a bread poultice to bring it to a head, if the following medicines fail to disperse it:

Aconitum is required if there be much pain or feverishness.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours until these symptoms yield.

Pulsatilla is mostly successful in all cases.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

4. Earache.

Symptoms.—Fits of intense shooting or darting pain, coming and going at uncertain intervals, and generally produced

by diseased teeth or arising from rheumatism.

Treatment.—If there be a rotten tooth have it removed or stopped.

Belladonna is suitable for shooting and darting pains extending over the head, face, and through the ear, accompanied by flushed face and determination of blood to the head, and aggravated by moving about.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every hour or two, until relieved.

Pulsatilla is required for sharp, shooting pains within or around the ears, with redness, heat, and swelling outside, and attended with humming or roaring sounds.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is to be chosen when the pain extends over the cheeks, head, and teeth, and is aggravated by warmth.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

5. Foreign bodies in the Ear.

It sometimes happens that children

ram pieces of slate, peas, glass beads, or such other substances into their ears. These must of course be removed as speedily as possible, otherwise intense inflammation will arise, and permanent deafness is no unfrequent occurrence.

Treatment.—Syringe the ear with warm water, and try to get the substance out with the finger and thumb, using all gentleness and caution lest further injury be done. Should these fail, either use the forceps, or, what is perhaps better, entrust the case to a medical man.

6. Inflammation of the Ear.

Causes.—Exposure to cold, and especially to draughts; injuries to the ear; the presence of foreign substances. It sometimes appears during fever and scarlatina.

Symptoms.—Intense pain, aggravated by coughing, swallowing, or moving about, always worst at night, and attended with *unnatural* sounds, more or less deafness,

and soreness about the ear; also with fever more or less intense; the passage is red and swollen. The inflammation is apt to spread inwards, and may attack the brain.

Treatment.—Until a medical man arrives, give Aconitum as soon as the disease begins and presents the above symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two hours.

7. Depraved Hearing; Unnatural Sounds in Ears.

This condition may arise from a variety of causes; thus, it is a frequent symptom of inflammation of the ears, of indigestion, of severe colds, etc., and may be directly produced by loud noises, or by hard wax and other substances lodged in the ear-passage. It may also indicate the existence of some altered condition of the nerve upon which the sense of hearing depends.

Treatment.—Nux vomica is required

when the words of a person speaking sound loudly in his ears; when there are buzzing, tingling, or whistling noises, especially whilst eating; and when the stomach is deranged.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Mercurius is suitable for roaring or buzzing sounds heard chiefly in the evening, and attended with cold, and sore, swelled throat.

Dose.—As for Nux vomica.

Moreover, find out the cause, and treat according to the instructions enjoined in other portions of this book.

8. Discharge from the Ears.

This is a symptom of several diseased conditions of the ear-passage, and of the parts in the interior. It accompanies cutting of the teeth, some other diseases, and, in its most dangerous form, follows scarlatina, measles, small-pox, etc.

Treatment.—Mercurius is required

when yellow matter flows from the ears, and is attended with tearing pains; also when the glands about the ears are swollen and tender.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Hepar sulphuris is required, especially when the case has been treated with large doses of Mercury, and when the discharge is streaked or mixed with blood.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

Sulphur is also of great service, should a course of each of the above remedies produce little or no benefit.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

9. Swelled Face.

This is merely a symptom of diseased teeth, gumboil, and of a variety of other ailments.

Treatment.—Pulsatilla is to be given when the swelling is pale, extends to the ear, and is attended by shivering, flushes, and lowness of spirits.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every four hours.

Mercurius is suitable when, in addition to the bright smooth swelling, there are tearing and drawing pains, discharge of fluid from the mouth, painful and enlarged glands below the ears and under the jaw, etc.

Dose.—As for Pulsatilla.

If the swelling arise from toothache or gumboil, treat accordingly.

10. Mumps.

Symptoms.—Slight fever, followed by a little swelling, soreness, and pain about the jaw. The swelling gradually extends upwards to the ear and downwards to beneath the jaw. After a few days it becomes less and finally disperses.

Treatment.—Mercurius is the sovereign remedy for the above symptoms.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Belladonna is required for great pain: *red, glossy* skin over the swelling, which

when the enlargement, pain, and s
of the glands of the neck about tl
and under the jaws, arise from ex
to cold; also when they are har
hot, and exceedingly tender to the

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule ev
hours.

Belladonna is preferable when
flammation is more violent, and tl
red and hot; the swelling firm and
etc.; also when the patient is fever

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

bread poultice to the swelling, and change it night and morning. Then get a medical man to lance the abscess.

12. Goitre; Bronchocele or Derbyshire Neck.

Symptoms.—A large, soft, bulging swelling in front of the neck, which, when large, presses upon the windpipe and causes headache, difficulty of breathing and swallowing, obstinate cough and danger of suffocation.

Treatment.—Belladonna is required when the enlargement is traceable to exposure to cold; when the skin over the swelling is tense and red; when the breathing and swallowing are obstructed; and when feverishness, headache, and cough exist.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning, continued for some time.

Spongia is of great service in almost all cases, and should be given when the *last medicine* fails to reduce the swelling.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Treatment.—In the *firs*
bleeding by applying ice or
posing the injured place t
pressing the bleeding part
or placing upon it a pad of
arnica lotion, and retained, i
its position by a bandage.
means fail to arrest the flow
for a medical man, as mos
blood-vessel is wounded, and
to be tied. This dangerou
known by spirting jets of bri

In the *second place*, remove all dirt, gravel, splinters, clots of blood, or such other bodies, either by means of the finger and thumb, or by using a sponge and water, or simply by pouring cold water upon the cut.

In the *third place*, bring the sides of the wound together and keep them so by strips of arnica plaster; leave spaces between each slip, that the matter may escape; apply a bandage if necessary. Stitches are required in wounds to which plasters are unfitted, and in injuries to certain parts of body, where it is of consequence to prevent any disfigurement.

In the *fourth place*, guard against inflammation in the injured part, and keep down the fever that is prone to attend severe cuts, by sending the patient to bed, keeping the hurt place in perfect rest, feeding upon a low diet; removing all bandages or strips of plaster, if much pain and swelling appear, and by poulticing *instead*. If there be much pain, restless-

ness, sleeplessness, hot skin, etc., give two globules of Aconitum every four hours until relieved; if no such symptoms are present, give the same dose of Arnica until the cut is healed up. In all wounds or cuts which heal from the bottom, and are attended by much discharge of matter, Calendula lotion is preferable to Arnica.

2. Bruises—Contusions.

Treatment.—Soak a piece of lint in a solution of half a teaspoonful of mother Tincture of Arnica to a pint of cold water, place it over the injured part, and keep it constantly wet until all pain and swelling disappear. Also give two globules of Arnica every six hours. Enjoin a moderate diet and perfect rest of the maimed part.

3. Burns and Scalds.

In all severe accidents of this nature, a medical man should be procured without delay, because he alone is qualified to

apply means to avert the immediate danger of the fright and shock to the nervous system which are produced by the injury, and also to control the subsequent fever and profuse discharge of matter which so frequently supervene.

Treatment of slight cases.—The chief principle to act upon is thoroughly to exclude air and cold. This may be attained by various means. 1. By white Castile soap, made into a thick lather with tepid water, and spread upon linen after the manner of a plaster. Prick any blisters that may have arisen, and put this application over the whole extent of the burn. Renew it in a few hours should the pain return. 2. By flour thickly spread over the burn. 3. By soft and finely-carded cotton, spread on in thick layers. 4. By spirits of wine warmed by placing it in a teacup, and the latter in boiling water; soak a piece of linen rag with it, place on the burn, and cover with oiled silk or a *thin layer* of gutta-percha.

The medicines to give internally are—Arnica, which is suitable in all cases.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Aconitum is required when, after recovering from the first effects, fever and inflammation threaten to come on.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

4. Strains and Sprains.

Treatment.—Perfect rest; apply warm water for half-an-hour after the accident; then use a solution of half a teaspoonful of mother Tincture of Arnica to a pint of cold water, especially if there be much pain, swelling, and redness. Apply this every three hours until relieved, when it must be used less frequently. Two globules of Arnica may also be taken every four hours. In some cases, a solution of Rhus, made as for Arnica, is preferable, *especially* when Arnica fails. To use it, *soak a piece* of linen in the solution, keep

it constantly wet, and retain it in its place by a bandage.

5. Stings of Insects.

Treatment.—Bathe the part, until all pain is removed, with a solution of a teaspoonful of Tincture of Arnica to a pint of cold water. Also, give three globules of Arnica every hour until relieved.

6. Drowning.

Treatment.—Until a medical man arrives, adopt the following means *as quickly as possible*:—Remove the body, with head and shoulders raised, to the nearest house. If the breathing has ceased, try to continue it artificially by placing the pipe of a small bellows into one nostril, and, the other as well as the mouth being closed, blowing air very gently into the lungs; then cease, and press the hand upon the chest to expel the air. Continue in this way to imitate the natural process of *breathing*, until there is no longer any

ion. Whilst this is being done, un-
e the body, wipe it dry, rub with hot
is, raise the head and shoulders, re-
e all moisture or froth from the lips
. nostrils, and place the patient in a
rm bed. Apply hot bricks and bottles
l of hot water to the feet, between the
ighs, and in the armpits; tickle the
ostrils with a feather, irritate them with
he fumes of hartshorn; throw up an in-
ection of warm water. Fail not to perse-
vere with these means for several hours.

7. Hanging.

Treatment.—Get a medical man as quickly as possible; in the meanwhile lose no time in cutting the suicide down; re move the instrument of death from hi neck; expose the throat and chest; das cold water on both; place the head a neck rather high, but in its natural sition with regard to the body; rub body, and especially the legs and ar *ith hot cloths;* apply hot bricks cov

with flannel to the feet, armpits, and between the thighs. Lastly, resort to artificial respiration, as for drowning.

CHAPTER VIII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, ETC.

1. Warts.

These ugly and troublesome growths will fall off and never re-grow by persevering with one or other of the following remedies:—

Sulphur—Dulcamara—Rhus.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning, taking Sulphur for one week, then Dulcamara the second week, and afterwards Rhus in the same way. If necessary repeat the course.

2. Corns.

Corns are pieces of thickened skin, produced by the friction or pressure of tight boots or shoes, upon some projecting *part of* the foot. Soft corns lie between

middle, to prevent pressure
wash the feet every day; ba
first with warm water and aft
a mixture of thirty drops of 1
ture of Arnica to a wine
water, repeated two or three
pare the corn down; if the
pain, soak a piece of linen in
lay it on the corn and cove
oiled silk; if inflammation
matter will form, which must
by removing thin slices of the
most suitable medicines to ta

Treatment.—If there be a small hole visible, enlarge it with a probe and squeeze the contents out; if not, get your medical man to remove it.

4. Boils.

Symptoms.—A round, hard swelling, limited to one place, attended with very severe pain and tenderness when touched, ending in the formation of matter, and indicative of derangement of the body generally. They are sometimes attended with much fever.

Treatment.—Poultice night and morning to bring the boil to a head, and then open it to let the matter free.

Arnica is required when there is much pain, tenderness, and swelling.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Aconitum is required for the same symptoms, and also when there is much feverishness.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Symptoms.—Chilblains arise
posure to sudden change of hea
due to a low kind of inflammat
skin. This may vary in de
slight swelling, pain, and re
ulceration and death of the
fected.

Treatment.—Use friction w
iced or cold water; if there be an
take care not to break them;
part three times a-day with a s

hard and shining, and attended with pain and itching.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Rhus is suitable when, in addition to these symptoms, there are blisters.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

Arsenicum is especially required when there are ulcers left.

Dose.—As for Arnica.

6. Whitlow.

Symptoms.—Whitlow is an abscess of the fingers and may be situated immediately under the skin, or in the sheath of one of the sinews of the finger. It is attended with more or less throbbing pain, exquisite tenderness, shootings up the arm, swelling of the part affected, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and symptoms of fever.

Treatment.—Immerse the hand in water as hot as can be borne, thrice a day.

petent to do; and when
reached this stage, it shou
under his care.

The most serviceable med
following:—

Sulphur is sufficient in 1
cut short the complaint, if g
as the first symptoms begin.

Dose.—Two globules or one pi
hours.

Aconitum is required wl
and tenderness are most se
tended with thirst, restlessne

7. Erysipelas—St. Anthony's Fire.

Symptoms.—Erysipelas consists of inflammation of the skin, which frequently follows injuries in any part of the body, and also arises in their absence, especially in the face and legs. It begins with shivering and usually with either nausea, vomiting, or diarrhœa. Then there are hot skin, quick pulse, thirst and the other common symptoms of fever. After a little while a red spot appears on some part of the skin, and spreads with more or less rapidity. Pressure with the finger upon the red surface whitens it, but the colour returns when the pressure is withdrawn. The part is somewhat swelled, and has a dry and burning sensation. Blisters sometimes rise.

Treatment.—Until a medical man arrives administer one or other of the following medicines.

Aconitum is required at any period of the complaint, when there are hot skin,

the disease begins, and e
there are present—intense
pain; bright red skin; n
violent headache, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Rhus is required wher
and the skin takes on a pur

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Flour sprinkled in thick
inflamed part so as thoroug
the air, affords much relief.

and a bald place is left after the hair falls off.

Treatment.—Rhus is required in most cases, especially when the skin is red looking and painful, and the sores irritable.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule three times a-day.

Sulphur is suitable when scabs form in consequence of the pustules bursting and discharging the matter.

Dose.—As for Rhus.

Arsenicum is needed when these means fail, and ulcers remain.

Dose.—As for Rhus.

Clip the hair short, wash the head, and apply a poultice, which must be changed every night and morning.

9. Itching of the Skin.

Treatment.—Sulphur is required when *it occurs* all over the body, is worse in

bed, and attended with great thirst and dryness of the skin.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule night and morning.

Mercurius is required in similar cases, but when the skin is moist.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

Rhus is suitable for both burning and itching.

Dose.—As for Sulphur.

10. Nettle-rash.

Symptoms.—Small, firm risings upon the skin, resembling the eruption produced by nettles, attended with violent itching and suddenly disappearing from one place to show themselves in another.

Treatment.—Dulcamara is required when the complaint is traceable to exposure to cold or wet, and when the skin is intolerably itching and burning.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Nux vomica is suitable when the above

conditions exist in consequence of deranged stomach.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

Rhus seldom fails to cure old cases when other means are ineffectual.

Dose.—As for Dulcamara.

11. Ulcers.

An ulcer is frequently the result of wounds, or of inflammation, and may also arise as a consequence of some internal disease.

Treatment.—The treatment of ulcers requires considerable skill and care, because they arise from causes so opposite and various, and are allied with so many diseases of the body. A piece of lint, wetted in cold water should be laid upon the sore, this should be entirely covered with a piece of oiled silk, and the whole bound up with a bandage.

Belladonna is required when there is

much pain in the ulcer, and feverishness.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Arsenicum is most suitable when the ulcer is painful and burning, bleeding easily, and discharging thin matter mixed with blood; also when it has a livid or bluish colour.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is to be chosen when the ulcer is deep and its sides ragged and irregular, and when the discharge has a bad smell.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

CHAPTER IX.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, THROAT, ETC.

1. Aphthæ—Thrush.

Symptoms.—Small white specks on the *tongue, lips,* cheeks, gums, and on other

parts in the inside of the mouth, occurring in infants. Difficulty of breathing and swallowing are present in some cases, and phlegm is expelled by vomiting or coughing. There is usually much feverishness; also loss of appetite, restlessness, hot mouth, etc. In some cases the disease extends downwards to the stomach and bowels, causing frequent purgings and soreness of the seat. The ulcers which remain where the specks were at first sometimes mortify, and the complaint has then become a most dangerous one.

Treatment.—Mercurius is required as soon as the disease begins, and especially when there are—ulcers in the mouth, offensive breath, discharge of fluid from the mouth, purging, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every four hours.

Arsenicum is especially suitable when the ulcers become bluish in colour, and when the disease causes great weakness, *wasting*, and purging.

Dose.—As directed for Mercurius.

Sulphur is required when Mercu has been given without any good e becoming manifest.

Dose.—As for Mercurius.

2. Toothache.

Causes. — Rheumatism; exposure the nerve of the tooth when the tooth decaying. Toothache is a frequent sy tom of deranged stomach, and often oc during the course of pregnancy.

Symptoms.—They require no desc tion.

Treatment. — Belladonna is suit when the pain is worst at night or in open air; when it is shooting, tearing, drawing in character, extending to ears and side of the face; attended v heat and redness of the face, and with and swollen gums; dryness of the mo and throat.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every q ter of an hour, until relieved.

Chamomilla is required when the

is confined to one side of the face; when it is aggravated after eating and drinking, especially if the food be hot. It is particularly suitable for the *toothache of children.*

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Mercurius is the best remedy when the pains arise from rotten teeth and are shooting and tearing in character; when the pain extends over the side of the face and head, and is aggravated by eating or drinking cold foods; also when there is a great discharge of fluid from the mouth.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Pulsatilla is mostly efficacious when the pain arises in consequence of the stomach being deranged; when it extends to the ears and temples, and is attended with chilliness and flushings; also when the complaint occurs in pregnant females.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Besides the above treatment, remark,

that rotten teeth will require to be stopped up or extracted; the general health will have to be attended to; and especially, that any existing disorder of the stomach must be treated in accordance with the instructions laid down in Chapter III.

3. Dentition or Teething.

Symptoms.—This process is frequently attended with much difficulty and pain; also with general derangement of the body, especially if the child have a naturally weak constitution. Besides, a variety of complaints attend teething, such as pains in the bowels, which may be either too much confined, or severely purged; convulsions; feverishness; restlessness and crying; also cough, etc. These require to be attended to as enjoined elsewhere in this book.

Treatment.—Coffea is suitable wher

the child is restless, irritable, does not sleep, and frequently cries.

Dose.—One globule every night and morning.

Aconitum is to be given when the gums are swelled, hot, and tender; the skin hot; the face flushed; and when the other symptoms of feverishness exist.

Dose.—As for Coffea.

4. Quinsy or Sore Throat.

Symptoms.—Shivering and then flushes; pains in the back and limbs; hot, dry throat, which on examination is found to be red, swollen, and covered with tough phlegm; pain and difficulty of swallowing, which rapidly increases as the disease advances; the voice is hoarse. This complaint sometimes ends in mortification or the formation of matter.

Treatment.—Aconitum is to be given as soon as the disease begins, and is attended by pricking pains and dryness of

the throat; thirst; hot dry skin; quick, full pulse; restlessness, etc.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every two or three hours.

Belladonna is required when the throat feels tight, and is red and swollen, and covered with slimy phlegm; also when there are—pain and difficulty during swallowing, and swelled glands on the outer side of the throat.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Mercurius is suitable when there are —profuse discharge from the mouth; pains in the throat extending to the ear; swelled glands; bad smell in the mouth; ulcers on the sides of the mouth, etc.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Palpitation of the Heart.

Causes.—Joy, grief, fear, and other ›motions of the mind; violent exercise; ›rofuse discharges from the body; indi-;estion; intense study, etc. It is of 'requent occurrence in females who are ıubject to hysteria and other nervous dis-›rders, and in those who have some rregularity of the menstrual function. A variety of other causes might be given.

Symptoms.—The term palpitation is ıpplied to strong, frequent throbbings of :he heart, which are heard and felt by the ıfflicted person.

Treatment.—It is, of course, beyond :he scope of this work to mention other :han the treatment of simple palpitation, ndependent of diseased heart.

Belladonna is required when the beat-ngs of the heart are not confined to the

chest, but extend to the head; when the palpitation is aggravated by going up stairs; when the breathing is irregular, or very frequent and anxious; also, when the patient complains of much anxiety of mind; and the heart has a peculiar trembling action.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every two hours until relieved.

Pulsatilla is especially suitable to nervous and hysterical persons, in whom the palpitation is induced by the slightest excitement or emotions of fear, joy, etc. It is also required when indigestion or errors of diet can be traced as the cause.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Aconitum is required in stout persons who live well, drink freely, and are of a full habit of body; and when, in addition to the palpitation, the chest feels anxious and oppressed, the breathing short and hurried, the face hot and flushed, etc.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

2. Fatigue.

For the soreness of the muscles and general exhaustion which follow severe or long-continued exertion, the best remedy is Arnica, of which two globules may be taken every four hours. When the feet, hands, or even legs feel tired, sore, and in the case of the feet bruised, perhaps, apply a mixture of a teaspoonful of Tincture of Arnica to twelve tablespoonfuls of water.

3. Sea-sickness.

The desire or tendency to vomit, peculiar to sea-sickness, is a most distressing complaint.

Treatment.—This affection may be prevented in many cases, or the violence of the symptoms may be much modified by taking

Nux vomica for a few hours before going on board ship. It is also suitable *for the* first symptoms.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every thr hours as a preventive; the same dose every ha hour to remove the sickness.

Arsenicum is suitable when there are frequent and severe vomiting of yello greenish matters; burning sensation the throat and stomach; great prostrati and weakness, attended with total indiffe ence as to one's fate.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule eve half-hour.

4. Rheumatism.

This disease is called *acute* when runs a rapid course, and is attended wi fever; *chronic* when it is long continu and independent of fever. It may affe the joints, and is then termed *articul rheumatism;* or the muscles only, in whi case it is designated *muscular rheumatis* When the muscles of the loins are affecte the disease is denominated *lumbago;* wh *those of the* side are attacked, pleurodyn

and *crick in the neck*, or *wry-neck*, when those of the neck are involved.

Treatment.—Aconitum is required for *acute rheumatism*, especially when the disease is situated in the larger joints, such as the knee, elbow, ankle, etc. It is suitable when the attack begins with shivering; sense of general weakness and weariness; quick, full, frequent pulse; weight and coldness in the arms and legs. To these succeed, heat, pain, redness of skin, and swelling in one or more of the joints; the tongue is white; the appetite impaired; the thirst great; the urine high coloured, and as the pain, fever, and sour-smelling sweats abate, it has a brick-dust deposit.

Dose.—Three globules or one pilule every two hours.

Belladonna is required for similar cases, except that the violence of the fever is not so great as when Aconitum is demanded. It is more especially of service when the pains are shooting and burning, situated near the joints, and aggravated by moving

the limbs and also towards evening; when there is a red, shining, tense swelling, attended with the ordinary symptoms of fever; also when there are flushed face, throbbing of the vessels in the neck, and other symptoms indicative of a rush of blood to the head.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Bryonia is required when the pains are shooting, and made worse by moving the part affected; when the muscles are affected more than the joints; when the swelling of the pained part is considerable; and when there are some degree of fever, slight headache, and bad temper.

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

Sulphur is required for any form of this complaint, either before the preceding medicines have been employed, or after they have produced their respective effects. It is suitable when the following symptoms are present:—Drawing, pricking, or tearing pains, aggravated by cold, relieved by hot

bodies; when the pains affect the muscles of the back or neck, or the structures about the joints, in which case the latter are somewhat swollen; and also when the patient feels chilly and then hot, and has the other indications of *acute rheumatism.*

Dose.—As for Aconitum.

5. INCONTINENCE OF URINE—INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE OF WATER—WETTING THE BED.

This complaint, which in its most common form is generally met with in young children, arises from weakness at the neck of the bladder. It may also be traced to habit, dreams, or idleness. In all such cases, then, the child should be wakened during the night for the purpose of making water, and liquids should be withheld at night.

Treatment.—Belladonna is of service in many cases, especially if some irritation about the head is also present.

Dose.—Two globules or one pilule every night and morning.

Sulphur is required, especially when the disease appears along with, or after the disappearance of some skin disease.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

Cina is suitable when the complaint depends on the presence of worms.

Dose.—As for Belladonna.

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